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1915.

HANWELL

Urban District Council.

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# Annual Report

OF

GEORGE HOPE, D.P.H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. & L.S.A.

(London.)

Medical Officer of Health.

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Hanwell:

PRINTED AT THE "CAXTON" PRINTING WORKS, 187, UXBRIDGE ROAD.

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HANWELL

Urban District Council.

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Area in Acres	...	...	...	1,067
Population at Census 1891	...	...	...	6,139
Population at Census 1901	...	...	...	10,437
Population at Census 1911	...	...	...	19,129
Estimated Civil Population (by Registrar General) at the middle of 1915				19,777
Birth Rate for 1915	...	...	...	20.4
Death Rate at all ages	...	...	...	11.9
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	90.6
Number of Houses and Flats	separately assessed		occupied	3,987
			unoccupied	48
Rateable Value October 1915...	...	...	...	£94,487
Assessable Value, General District Rate October 1915	...	...	...	£88,822





# ANNUAL REPORT for 1915.

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BEACONSFIELD HOUSE,  
HANWELL, W.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hanwell Urban  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on  
the public health of your District during the year 1915,



the brevity and lateness of which I trust you will excuse, on the grounds of economy, lack of assistance, and other reasons, that I think are obvious under present conditions.

### Population.

One of the chief objects of an Annual Report is to record facts and figures so that they may be compared with those of previous and subsequent years under similar circumstances but owing to the war very little advantage in this respect will be gained by these reports for the purpose under present conditions. Even the method of estimating the Population has had to be altered this year as explained in a letter received from the Registrar General.

In accordance with the custom of past years your Clerk has supplied me with the following information.

Number of houses, &c. separately assessed:—

Occupied 3,987.

Unoccupied 48.

Estimated population middle of 1915	...	...	21,134
Rateable Value	...	...	£94,487
Assessable Value—General District Rate	.	...	£88,822

I subsequently received a communication from the Registrar General which made it necessary for me to recalculate the various rates based on the Population, and in this instance increasing the death rate for the year.

According to the information contained in this letter and a subsequent communication the estimated Civil Population for this District for 1915 is 19,777 as shewn in



Table I. appended to this Report, and on which the various rates in this Report are based unless otherwise pointed out.

### General Death Rate.

The total number of deaths registered in the District was 182 which gives a death rate of 9.2 per 1000 but if the population had been estimated as in former years it would have been only 8.6 as the population would then have been estimated at 21,134 instead of 19,777. There were however 59 deaths of Inhabitants who died outside the District which must be added to the 182 and at the same time there were four deaths registered in the District of Inhabitants belonging to other Districts which have to be subtracted. This gives the nett number of deaths as 237 and a nett death rate of 11.9 or 11.2 per 1000 according to which estimate of population is taken for the calculation.

The ages at death and the causes thereof can be seen by referring to Table III appended to this Report.

Of the 237 deaths 132 were males and 105 were females.

### Births.

There were 418 Births registered in the District (4 twins and 1 triplets) of which 19 were illegitimate. There were also 12 Births that occurred in Institutions outside the District which however belong to the latter as the parents home is in Hanwell, of this number 5 were illegitimate so that the nett total of Births for the year is 430, as against 480 last year, the lowest number we have had for some years.

Taking the Population as formerly estimated at 21,134, the Birth rate would be 20.34 per 1,000. If the Civil population is taken viz: 19,777 this rate is 21.7 and if as suggested in the Registrar General's letter previously alluded to, this rate be based for this year on the estimated population for 1914 viz: 21,013, it is 20.4 per 1,000. The Birth rate for 1914 was 22.8 per 1,000.

Of the 418 Births within the District 213 were Boys and 205 were Girls of the 12 born outside 5 were Boys and 7 were Girls.

### Infantile Mortality.

Of the 418 Babies born in the District of which as already pointed out 4 were twins and 1 triplets (19 being illegitimate), 35 died. Only 1 of the illegitimate class died. There were also 12 Babies born outside the District of which number 5 were illegitimate. Four of the legitimate and 5 (all) the illegitimate died: so that out of a nett number of Births 430, of which number 24 were illegitimate 39 died, 6 of these being illegitimate Births. The Infantile mortality rate for the year is therefore 90.6 per 1,000 Births as against 108.3 last year, when it was exceptionally high (for reasons which can be explained, but are too lengthy to deal with at present). The rate for the two previous years was 87 and 68.

It will be noticed that the mortality of illegitimate children is very high all those born outside the District died although only 1 out of 19 died within the District.

### Child Welfare Work.

We have had a Lady Health Visitor at work in the District for about eight years, although some of the surrounding larger Districts are only now attaching importance to this matter. Unfortunately during the previous year we were deprived of her services in the first place owing to her having met with an accident which caused her to be absent from her duties for some months and then on the outbreak of the war her services were accepted as nurse which again deprived us of her services although a temporary substitute was engaged, I think her absence is to a certain extent reflected in the excessively high death rate we had for that year already referred to.

By referring to the Health Visitors Report appended hereto some idea of her work can be gathered. Every Birth in the District was visited by her with the exception of 7. For these exceptions there were adequate reasons for her visit not being required. She not only pays a visit to the Baby at the time of its Birth but visits the mother before this event whenever possible, further, she periodically gives lectures and advice to expectant mothers and others on Domestic Hygiene and all matters appertaining to the Home and the children, the latter she continues to visit and keep under observation till they are of School age. She is in constant communication with the various medical men and midwives practising in the District and in cases requiring it she communicates with the surrounding Hospital authorities in order to procure special Hospital advice or treatment.

There is an excellent Day Nursery in the District to which reference has been made in my previous Annual



Reports, and which is again referred to by the Health Visitor. There is also a local Cottage Hospital which besides taking in-patients, administers to the minor ailments by an out-patient department carried on by the Matron, Nurses and the Medical Officer on duty for the month. There is no Maternity centre as such, in the district, indeed the district being so compact, there being no very poor and no slums and having the provisions already described for Infant and Child welfare, one is not at present necessary.

The Midwives practicing in the District are all skillful and kept under observation by the Central authority, the Middlesex County Council to whose notice any irregularity is immediately brought by our Health Visitor and only on one occasion during the year, was it found that a woman had been attended by an unqualified person.

There is still however one matter the most urgent of all that should be dealt with and which would hardly be covered by a Maternity Centre but should at once be taken in hand by the Central Authority the Middlesex County Council viz. that of providing for examination by the Wasserman Reaction or otherwise to detect cases of that specific disease which accounts for by far and away the greatest number of Still and Premature Births also for treatment of those cases when the diagnosis has been confirmed. This is a matter of more importance at the present time than Tuberculosis, an elaborate scheme for dealing with which has already been established by this authority. I am pleased to say that with reference to this matter I have been informed by the resident Medical Officer of the Isleworth Infirmary that he is prepared to treat cases with the most modern methods

when I send them to him; this of course only applies to cases where means are not forthcoming to pay the usual expenses which are generally for an ordinary person rather heavy.

## Infectious Diseases.

## DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Month.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.
January	2	0	22	0	1	0	25
February	2	1	24	0	1	0	28
March	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
April	4	0	7	0	0	0	11
May	2	2	3	0	0	0	7
June	3	1	10	0	0	0	14
July	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
August	7	0	8	0	0	1	16
September	0	2	14	0	0	0	16
October	2	1	7	0	1	0	11
November	8	0	12	0	0	0	20
December	3	1	10	0	0	0	14
	37	14	122	0	3	1	177



The part of the District in which these cases occurred can be seen by referring to Table II appended to this Report.

The Council still continue their arrangement with the Clinical Research Association for the examination of and Report on Swabs for Diphtheria, Blood for Typhoid, Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli also to supply gratuitously Antitoxin for the treatment of Diphtheria. Unfortunately advantage is not often taken by the various Medical Practitioners of this arrangement although it is now well known throughout the District. Spinal fluid is examined free by the Middlesex County Council in cases of Suspected Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

Out of the 37 cases of Diphtheria there were 5 deaths whereas out of 122 cases of Scarlet Fever there was only one death.

There were 11 deaths from Measles which disease has now become compulsorily notifiable.

The death from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis was of a Soldier in the London Regiment and occurred in the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital.

### Isolation Hospital.

The erection of our Isolation Hospital has been postponed on account of the war. In the meantime our cases of Infectious disease are sent to the Isolation Hospitals of the neighbouring Districts. The cost of same is fully dealt with in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector appended hereto.

### The Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

These in general are quite satisfactory and in particular for the past year can be seen by referring to the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I again acknowledge the help given by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and thank them as well as my fellow officials for their kind assistance which I have on all occasions received, and trust that my next Annual Report will be written under more favourable circumstances.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE HOPE.

## Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Whether adopted or not, if so, date of approval of last Bye-laws.
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890	Yes. Adopted 12th April. 1902.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 27th October, 1902.
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 19th October, 1900.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Parts II., III., Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66, in Part IV., Part V., Part VI., and Sections 92, 93, and 95, in Part X., adopted 10th. December, 1908.
Notification of Births Act 1907.	Yes. Adopted 19th June, 1912.
<b>Bye-Laws.</b> <b>COMPULSORY.</b>	
Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 80.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Slaughter Houses (P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 169.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
<b>PERMISSIVE.</b>	
Cleansing, &c. and removal of refuse. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Houses let in Lodgings. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 90.)	Yes. Adopted 8th August, 1902. Cubic Space. 300 cubic feet for each adult in a room used for sleeping exclusively and 400 cubic feet in a room for living and sleeping. This is not enough, and causes over-crowding.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C.A. 1885, Sec. 9 (2).)	Yes. Adopted 19th December, 1906.
Prevention of Nuisances. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Keeping of Animals. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
New Streets and Buildings (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 157; and P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23.)	Yes. Adopted 19th September, 1905.
Open Spaces. (O.S.A., 1887, Sec. 5.)	Yes. Adopted 19th February, 1902.

**Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.**  
*Continued.*

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Whether adopted or not, if so, date of approval of last Bye-laws.
<p><b>Bye-Laws.</b>  <b>COMPULSORY.</b></p>	
<p>Removal of Filth through Streets.  (P.H.A.A.A. 1890, Sec. 6.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 16th November, 1909.</p>
<p>Drainage of Existing Buildings.  P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 16th November, 1909.</p>
<p><b>Regulations.</b>  <b>PERMISSIVE.</b></p>	
<p>Communications between Drains and Sewers.  (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 21.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 19th September, 1905.</p>
<p>Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.  (D.C. &amp; M. Orders.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 1st January, 1905.</p>



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT, **HANWELL URBAN.**

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT				
		Un- corrected Number	NETT.  Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		Number
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	21,852	503	503	23.0	141	6.4	3	39	33	65.6	177	8.09
1911	19,129	509	518	27.0	210	10.9	5	55	73	140.9	260	13.5
1912	19,424	525	539	27.7	148	7.6	5	42	37	68.6	185	9.5
1913	20,856	467	478	22.9	150	7.1	7	50	42	87.9	193	9.2
1914	21,013	471	480	22.08	177	8.4	3	57	52	108.3	231	10.9
1915	19,777	418	430	20.4	182	9.2	4	59	89	90.6	237	11.9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 1067, Total population at all ages, 19,129. Total families or separate occupiers 3,441.  
At Census of 1911

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1915. (For notes see final page.)

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality.						Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	at Ages. Years.															
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & up wards.	1 N.	2 E.C.	3 W.C.	4 S.	5 C.L.D. Schools	6 Park Schools			
Small-Pox ...	37	6	26	2	2	1		6	8	5	10	8		22			
Cholera ...	14	1	1	2	7	2	1	4	6	1	3						
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	122	1	83	5	3			15	31	13	17	45	1	114			
Erysipelas ...																	
Scarlet fever ...																	
Typhus fever...																	
Enteric fever ...																	
Relapsing fever ...																	
Continued fever ...										1							
Puerperal fever ...	1			1													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...																	
Poliomyelitis ...																	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4							2	1	1						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...																	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	33		3	7	19	3	1	6	11	12	4			12			
	13	3	5	2	3			1	5	4	3			11			
Totals ...	224	6	39	118	19	34	6	2	32	63	37	38	53	1	165		



TABLE III.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1915.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes Certified.	236	39	14	14	8	11	28	52	70	
" " Uncertified	1		1							
Enteric Fever ...										
Small Pox ...										
Measles ...	11	2	3	5	1					
Scarlet Fever ...	1				1					
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5			2	3					
Influenza ...	3					1		1	1	
Erysipelas ...										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	20					2	15	3		
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2		1			1				
Cancer, malignant disease ...	9							3	6	
Rheumatic Fever ...	1						1			
Meningitis ...	2		1				1			
Organic Heart Disease	33				1	7	3	13	9	
Bronchitis ...	18	3	1	1			1	3	9	
Pneumonia (all forms)	22	4	5	4			1	5	3	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	5						1	1	3	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	4	4								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2							1	1	
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2						1	1		
Puerperal Fever ...										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	17	17								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	4			1	1			1	1	
Suicide ...	2							2		
Other Defined Diseases ...	69	8	2	1	1		4	17	36	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	3		1					1	1	
Totals ...	237	39	15	14	8	11	28	52	70	

# Sub-Entries to TABLE III.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1915.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.

### CAUSES OF DEATH :

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	All ages	...	...	...	1
"	"	25 and under 45	...	...	1
Pneumonia.	All ages	...	...	...	5
"	Under 1 year	...	...	...	1
"	5 and under 15 years	...	...	...	1
"	25 and under 45 years	...	...	...	1
"	45 and under 65 years	...	...	...	1
"	65 and upwards	...	...	...	1

**TABLE IV.**  
**Infant Mortality.**

1915. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.	11	3	2	1	17	8	6	3	5	39
Small-pox ... ..										
Chicken-pox ... ..										
Measles ... ..								1	1	2
Scarlet fever ... ..									1	1
Whooping-cough ... ..									1	1
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas ... ..										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis										
{ other tuberculous diseases										
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..										
Convulsions ... ..										
Laryngitis ... ..						1	1	1		3
Bronchitis ... ..							2		2	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...										
{ Diarrhœa ... ..										
{ Enteritis ... ..	1				1	1	1	1		4
Gastritis ... ..										
Syphilis ... ..										
Rickets ... ..										
Suffocation, overlying ...										
Injury at birth ... ..										
Atelectasis ... ..	1				1					1
{ Congenital Malformations	1		1		2	1				3
{ Premature birth ... ..	3	2	1		6		1			7
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	4			1	5	2				7
Other Causes... ..	1	1			2	3	1		1	7
Totals	11	3	2	1	17	8	6	3	5	39

Nett Births in the year legitimate 406; illegitimate 24.  
Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 33; illegitimate infants 6.

# Annual Report

OF THE

## Inspector of Nuisances.

FOR THE YEAR, 1915.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have again to present to you my Annual Report shewing the work carried out by my Department during the past year.

### Inspections.

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	537
Houses visited in connection with Infectious disease				170
Houses inspected under the Housing and Town				
Planning Act (House to House)	...	...		167
Re-inspections re abatement of Nuisances	...			4,176
Total number of Inspections and Re-inspections				5,050

During the year 1001 nuisances or contraventions of byelaws have been reported and subsequently abated, the nature of the same will be found in the tabulated forms at the end of the Report; 227 cautionary and 305 statutory notices have been served calling for the abatement of the nuisances. In connection with the above 83 interviews took place with owners or their agents.



Proceedings were taken before the Justices in the following cases:—

House in such a state ...	...	...	...	...
as to be a nuisance.	Order made	fined £1	and Costs.	
" " "	...	"	"	"
" " "	...	"	"	"
" " "	...	...	Order made	and Costs.
Yard surface not				
properly paved.	...	Order made	and fined £1	and Costs.
" "	...	...	Order made	and Costs.
" " ...	...	...	"	"
" " ...	...	...	"	"

### Housing and Town Planning Act.

(HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION)

.Houses to the number of 167 were inspected House to House under the above Act; none of the houses were reported as being unfit for habitation. Four houses that were being dealt with at the time of last Report have now been made fit for habitation.

The houses in 101 cases were occupied by members of one family with an aggregate number of 254 above 10 years and 105 under 10 years, an average of 3.5 per house. The remaining 65 houses were occupied by two families, the numbers occupying being 296 over 10 years and 240 under 10 years, an average of 8.2 per house.

No case of overcrowding was found during the course of the above inspections, the numbers given above, being as stated by the occupiers.

### Infectious Disease.

Infected houses to the number of 170 were visited in connection with infectious disease, and 343 re-visits were made to the infected houses. The following table shows the number of cases (excluding those from the Park and Central London District Schools) notified; number removed to Isolation Hospital and the number nursed at home:—

Diphtheria.	Cases notified	...	...	29
	Removed to Hospital	...	...	22
	Nursed at Home	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever.	Cases notified	...	...	76
	Removed to Hospital	...	...	67
	Removed to Private Hospital			1
	Nursed at Home	...	...	8

Of the 89 cases removed by the Council, the following tables show the average stay and cost per patient in the various hospitals.

Hospital.	Disease.	Cases.	Average Stay.	Average Cost.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ealing	Scarlet Fever	40	50 days	18 15 3	750 10 0
"	Diphtheria	18	32.05 "	11 9 7	215 13 0
Acton	Scarlet Fever	24	47.08 "	12 6 1½	295 7 0
"	Diphtheria	4	22.7 "	8 10 7½	34 2 6
Brentford	Scarlet Fever	3	44 "	19 16 0	59 8 0

Taking the whole of the above removals the average stay was 39.16 days; the average cost £15 14s. 6d. per patient and the total cost £1,355 0s. 6d.



Disinfection of infected rooms to the number of 138 was carried out and in 81 cases the room was stripped; 1,447 articles of infected bedding were removed and disinfected. A large number of books belonging to the Free Library which had been lent to occupiers of houses in which cases of infectious disease subsequently occurred were disinfected, before being put into circulation and notice in each case was sent to the Librarian that no other books be issued to the said houses until the premises were declared free from infection.

Communications with regard to infectious diseases to the number of 703 were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, Schools, Laundries etc.

The infected rooms are sprayed with Formalin and afterwards fumigated with Formalin Tablets and where necessary the rooms are stripped also, and the bedding is disinfected by steam.

Disinfectant is supplied free to all residents of the district and 3,014 applications were made, an average of nearly 60 per week.

### Drainage Examinations.

Two hundred and ninety-three tests have been applied to drains, either by smoke, water or opening up, on complaint or after infectious disease, or during reconstruction or on completion of work.

Twenty-seven houses have been entirely re-drained, and particular attention is given to this branch of the work.

The new drains are laid on and benched up in concrete, and where passing under the building entirely embedded in concrete. The owner is always advised where the drains pass under the house to put in an iron drain and this is now frequently done. The drains are submitted to the water test, before being covered up; and again when the work is finally completed. Plans of all new drainage are made for future reference.

### **Yard Paving.**

In practice it is found that many cases of dampness are aggravated by want of some kind of impervious pavement around the house, so as to carry off the surface water to the drain inlet; and so preventing the same water sinking into the ground. In addition to this it is often found that the unpaved surfaces are used for the keeping of fowls, and the surface becomes polluted. The occupiers again in order to fill up any depressions in the ground, throw down the house refuse to fill up the said depression thus aggravating the pollution.

Special attention has been given to this work, with the result that the surfaces of yards have been paved, with an impervious material, or where paved and in bad condition repaired, in 107 instances.

### **Receptacles for House Refuse.**

Sixty-four new galvanised Ashbins were provided in lieu of defective receptacles and it is an important matter that these receptacles should be kept in a proper condition, especially where there is not any secondary means of access

to the house, and the ashbin and contents have to be carried through the house.

### **Drinking Water Cisterns.**

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 a cistern so placed or constructed as to allow of the contamination of the water in the same is deemed to be a nuisance. In the great majority of cases the said storage cistern is placed in the roof and there are no means of inspection, but where the cistern can be inspected this is done. Where the cistern is placed in such a position as to be wholly unsuitable the owner is advised to do away with the cistern and place a draw off tap on the main supply and in 9 instances this was done, and in 33 cases proper covers were supplied.

### **Smoke Observations.**

There were 49 timed observations of works chimneys within the district, and in one instance a notice was served to abate the nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke. One complaint was received as to a smoke nuisance and special observations were kept upon the works complained of. The nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke in great quantities from chimneys of private houses does not come within the scope of the above observations.

### **Bakehouses.**

The bakehouses on the register number eleven; four of these are underground bakehouses, and have been certified fit for use by the Council. Thirty-four inspections have

been made and in 7 instances it was necessary to point out to the occupiers that limewashing, required twice yearly, had not been complied with. The limewashing was carried out however when the occupiers attention was drawn to the matter.

### Laundries.

There are 13 Laundries within the District, to which 27 visits have been made. Only one contravention has been found.

There are also a number of Laundries employing power, but this is a matter which does not come under the control of your Inspector.

### Workshops.

There are 13 Workshops consisting of various trades, most of which are Dressmakers, Milliners and Blouse makers in a small way. Twenty-eight visits have been made.

### Outworkers.

The total number of lists received during the year was 12 relating to 20 Outworkers. Thirty-four visits have been made and the premises with one exception found to be in a clean condition. The work is generally of small quantity and is mainly done in the living room. There was no case of infectious disease in these houses.



### Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

There were 22 Milksellers on the register at the end of the year. Forty-seven visits were made to milksellers premises and in most cases it was necessary to point out the want of care in the storage of milk. This was due to the milk-seller failing to keep the milk covered, so as to prevent the contamination of the same by flies, dust etc.

There are no Cowsheds in the District.

### Slaughter Houses.

There are three of the above premises within the district two registered and one licensed. Fifty-eight visits have been made and only one contravention found, viz. want of lime-washing. The visits are made if possible when slaughtering is being carried out, but this is a matter of chance, as the slaughtering occurs at different times.

In one case it was found that a cow had been slaughtered in an unlicensed slaughter house. The owner stated that the animal had had an accident and fractured its leg and had to be slaughtered. The Medical Officer of Health was called in and he was of opinion that the leg was fractured before death and no action was taken.

No unsound meat was found, the meat being generally found to be of good quality.

In connection with the food supply your Inspector has on several occasions been consulted by tradesmen as to the soundness of articles of food in their possession.

The following articles were found to be unsound or unwholesome and were surrendered by the holder and destroyed. 1 Box of Herrings.

### **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Four Vans were inspected in the district and, upon inspection made, the occupiers removed from the district. With the exception of one, they were all in High Lane. The other van is situated at Macklin's Pit, and is provided with closet accommodation and water storage cistern.

### **Annual Report of the Working of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations for the year 1915.**

1.—The Boats are inspected at the Wharf, known as Macklin's Dock, which is the only stopping place on the length of Canal in the District, and 48 visits were made by the Inspector to this Wharf.

2.—THE NUMBER OF BOATS INSPECTED.—During the year 1915, 7 Canal Boats were visited and inspected. The Boats were in the aggregate registered for 18 adults and 12 children, and the number living on Board at the time of inspection was 5 adult males 7 adult females, and 12 children; giving an average to each boat of 3.4.

The number of boats coming to unload at Macklin's Dock is now very small. Forty-eight visits have been made, and in a great majority of the visits there were no boats to inspect. The boats were kept generally in a clean condition, and no cause for complaint could be made with regard to uncleanness or overcrowding of same.



3.—INFRINGEMENTS.—The Boats inspected were found to be in a good structural condition and weatherproof, and there was no infringement found.

4.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

5.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—There were no cases of Infectious Disease notified on any of the Boats plying in the District

### Food and Drugs Acts.

Samples under these Acts are not taken by your Inspector, but by the Middlesex County Council Inspector and no return is made as to the number of samples taken and the result of the analysis of same to your Council.

### Cemeteries.

The Cemeteries within the District have been visited, and these have been kept in good order, and there has been no cause for complaint.

In conclusion I have again to thank the Council and Dr. Hope, the Medical Officer of Health, for their cordial support in the carrying out of my various duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. R. THOMAS.

Statement required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 in regard to the Inspection of dwelling houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning &c Act, 1909.

1.	Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	...	167
2.	Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	0
3.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	... ..	0
4.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the local authority	... ..	0
5.	Number of dwelling houses closed voluntarily by owner	... ..	0
6.	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	... ..	4
7.	Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation	... ..	0

8. General character of the defects found to exist  
in the dwelling houses inspected.—

The general defects were dampness, want of  
damp proof courses, want of yard paving and  
general Sanitary defects remedied by notice.

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## SANITARY WORK.

### PARTICULARS AS TO STAFF—

Employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors  
are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what:—

H. R. THOMAS, Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under  
the Petroleum Acts.

MISS K. E. WILLIAMS, Health Visitor.

### INSPECTIONS—

Number of Premises inspected on Complaint ...	537
Number of Premises inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases ... ..	170
Number of Premises under periodical Inspection	767
Houses Inspected from House-to-House (H. and T. P. Act, Sect. 17) ... ..	167

# DWELLING HOUSES and Action taken under H. and T.P. Act, 1909.

Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 17	
House-to-House Inspection ... ..	167
Number of Houses made Habitable without Closing Order ... ..	4

## ACTION TAKEN. (Other than under H. and T.P. Act).

Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given ...	227
Statutory Orders Issued ... ..	305
Summonses Served ... ..	8
Convictions Obtained ... ..	8

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number Registered under Bye-Laws ... ..	None
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## MOVABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVANS, TENTS, &c.

Number observed during the Year ... ..	4
Number Removed from District ... ..	3

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number in District ... ..	11
Contraventions of Factory Acts ... ..	8

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number on Register ... ..	3
Number of Inspections made ... ..	58
Contraventions of Bye-Laws ... ..	1

## COWSHEDS.

Number on Register ... ..	None
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## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

Number on Register	...	...	...	22
Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	47
Contraventions of Regulations	...	...	...	4

## UNSOUND FOOD.

1 Box of Herrings.

Method of disposal—Destructor.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Premises in the District	...	...	None
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## WATER SUPPLY and WATER SERVICE.

Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service	...	...	...	99
Cisterns: Cleansed, Repaired, Covered &c.	...	...	...	33
Draw-Taps placed on Mains	...	...	...	9
Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	...	...	...	100

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE of EXISTING BUILDINGS  
WATER CLOSETS.

Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved	78
Percentage of Houses provided with Water Closets	99.9

## DRAINS.

Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c	...	...	293
Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	...	...	157
Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, &c.	...	...	73
New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed	...	...	9



Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired ...	12
Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted ...	28
Reconstructed ... ..	27
Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers ...	99.9

## DISINFECTION.

Rooms Disinfected. Ordinary Infectious diseases ...	100
Phthisis ... ..	38
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed ... ..	81
Articles Disinfected or Destroyed : Ordinary Infectious diseases... ..	1,168
Phthisis ... ..	279

## DUST.

New Bins provided ... ..	64
How frequently is dust removed from each house?	Weekly
Number of Complaints of Non-Removal received. ...	None.
Method of Disposal ... ..	Destructor.

## SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED.

Overcrowding ... ..	2
Smoke ... ..	1
Accumulations of Refuse ... ..	20
Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water ...	3
Foul Pigs and other Animals ... ..	7
Dampness ... ..	102
Yards repaved or repaired ... ..	107
Other Nuisances ... ..	175

## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Pro-secutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	7		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	143	9	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this report). ...			
Total ...	150	9	

### 2.—Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.	Number of Defects Referred to HM. Inspector.	Number of Pro-secutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	7	7		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1		
Other nuisances ...	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient ...				
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences ...				
Total ...	11	11		

|| Including those specified in sections 2 3 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts

### 3.—Home Work.

#### Outworkers' List. Section 107.

Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year.

#### NATURE OF WORK—

#### OUTWORKERS—

Wearing Apparat.—Making &c.	...	...	Lists.	6
Workmen	...	...	...	4

Lists received from Employers sending once in the year.

Wearing Apparel—Making &c.	...	...	Lists.	5
Stuffed toys	...	...	„	1
Wearing Apparel—Making &c.	...	...	Workmen	7
Stuffed toys	...	...	„	9

### 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Laundries	...	...	...	...	13
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11
Workshops, various	...	...	...	...	13
Domestic Workshops	...	...	...	...	4
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	20
Total number of Workshops on Register					61

### 5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)...	...	...	...	...	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	4

# Report

—OF—

## Health Visitor.

1915

GENTLEMEN,

Allow me to submit to you a brief report of the work of "Health Visitor" in your District during the year 1915

We have made great effort this year in Hanwell to reduce excessive Infant Mortality, and to improve the general health and stamina of the Mothers.

To anyone working among children, going daily in and out of the homes, the Statistics of Infant Mortality are almost unbearable, one cannot read them in a dull scientific sort of way, for one knows the pain and suffering behind each case, and one yearns for the time when little children will not needlessly die.

A certain amount of success has crowned our work from time to time, and we are encouraged by our year's work to go on, still striving for greater improvements—in all things which tend to social well-being, and every day shows how much more there is still to do.

First visits are paid to the homes in which births have occurred. The mothers—and many of the mothers in the better and more prosperous classes—welcome and profit



by visits. Re-Visits are made fairly frequent, where they are likely to be most useful, when advice is given to the mother or others in charge with reference to the feeding of the Infant and its protection from risk of disease. Special visits being paid during the season in which Infantile Diarrhoea is likely to prevail.

We endeavour to get into touch with mothers before the birth of the child and to give Special help and Supervision when the infant is not progressing favourably. And see that Medical Treatment is obtained for all cases needing it.

#### Particulars of Deaths (under one year).

Number of deaths in the District 35 (8 of whom were illegitimate).

The number born in Hanwell was 32; including Twins and also Triplets. The number attended by Medical Men at birth, 16. By Midwives 16.

Three of the Infants were not born in Hanwell, two being illegitimate Nurse Children and not known until the deaths were registered. On enquiry it was ascertained that one had been in Hanwell a few days; the other one was here for several weeks and under the care of a Doctor all the time.

The number of these children who received visits 29. Total number of visits paid, 124.

The children who were NOT Visited were:—Nurse Child not known until death registered (in Hanwell a few days).



Twins who lived only a few hours, one child who lived three hours ; one twenty-two hours and one three days. Two of the deaths occurred after operations one had operation in London Hospital, two days after birth, died at two weeks. The other was taken to Hospital the day following birth and was operated on when a month old—died at six weeks. All these children had Medical attention. In two cases, Hospital treatment would certainly have alleviated suffering and would probably have saved life, but such treatment was not available at the time.

### Births.

Of the 418 Births registered 398 were previously notified, in accordance with the Regulations of the Notification of Births Act. Nine were stillborn. Four attended by Doctor. Five by Midwives. Nineteen were illegitimate. There were four Twin births, and One birth of Triplets. All new births were visited, with the exception of seven in which cases circumstances rendered visiting unnecessary. Ninety per cent of the babies visited were breast-fed for the first two months, at four months only about fifty per cent.

### Tuberculosis, 1915

The number of new cases Notified was:—

Adults 35. Children 11.

PULMONARY—5 to 15 years—3. 15 to 25 years—7. 25 to 45 years—19. 45 to 65 years—3. 65 and upwards—1. Total at all ages—33. Removed to Hospital—18.

OTHER FORMS—1 to 5 years—3. 5 to 15 years—5.  
 15 to 25 years—2. 25 to 45 years—3.  
 Total at all ages—13. Removed to  
 Hospital—11.

Particulars of the 46 new cases:—

Twenty-nine admitted to Institutions. Five died at home soon after notification. Six cases do not need Institutional Treatment. One case is waiting for admission. Five cases have left Hanwell.

12 Deaths occurred of those notified during 1915.

52 Belgian Soldiers at King Alberts' Hospital, Framfield Road, were notified during the year suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These were all sent to a Sanatorium.

Total number of cases notified in Hanwell during year 98.

The number of cases (old and new) having received Institutional treatment, forty-four. Admitted, or re-admitted to Hospitals and Sanatorium thirty-six, to Isleworth Infirmary, eight.

Total number of deaths twenty. Thirteen died at home (five of whom had received Santorium at some time) five at Isleworth Infirmary, two in Hospitals.

Total number notifications received, 137.

On A. Forms (new cases) 98 (this includes the 52 Belgians).

On C. Forms, Admissions 25.

On D. Forms, Discharged 14.

Contact and suspicious cases sent up to County Council dispensary for examination 39.

Total number of notified Consumptives on books, 56.

Number of suspicious cases under observation, 16.

### **Contagious Diseases (School Notification).**

Measles 267. Whooping Cough 79. Ringworm 37.  
Chicken Pox 24. Scabies 19. Impetigo 17. Mumps 9.  
Conjunctivitis and Ophthalmia 36. Total 488.

59 cases reported suspicious "Rash," "Sore throat" &c., were visited and reported on.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

4 cases were notified: 3 attended by Midwives, 1 attended by a Doctor. 3 of these were sent for treatment to London Hospital. The other was attended to entirely by the local Doctor. All made satisfactory and good recovery.

During September there was a considerable amount of sickness and diarrhoea amongst both children and adults (average of 8 on list for daily visits.)

During October 32 cases of Bronchitis and Pneumonia amongst infants and young children were visited. Many receiving constant visits for a fortnight, and longer.

### **"Nurse Children" (Children taken for Hire, or Reward).**

There are 62 Houses in Hanwell where babies and young children are taken in and kept for payment. Nearly

100 of such little ones are coming and going yearly in the District. These are kept under observation and visited as often as possible.

Adults sent to special Hospitals	...	...	...	16
Children „ „ „	...	...	...	20
Delicate Babies under constant care	...	...	...	34
Help given to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	31
Expectant Mothers Visited	...	...	...	189

### Irregularities.

BIRTH:—One Birth was discovered in which case neither Doctor nor Midwife had been engaged. An unqualified woman had attended and received payment for her services. The case was referred to the County Medical Officer who dealt with it.

### Non Conformity to Notification of Births Act.

20 Births were registered which had not been previously notified. These cases had been attended by outside Doctors and Locum Tenens, of Doctors who were away on War Service.

In all cases Notifications were forwarded, when the omission was pointed out, and apology sent for oversight.

### Day Nursery.

The Nursery is still continuing to do excellent work, although the attendances are considerably lower this year than in 1914. The reason for this decline is obvious:



Better position of the mothers, therefore less necessity for going out to work.

Number of attendances by children during the year	5,896.
The number of children under 3 years ...	4,000.
The number of children over 3 years ...	1,896.

### Lecture Work.

"Homely Talks," are still in request, and given as often as possible. The opportunities of speaking to the mothers collectively are not so easily obtained as they were before the War. Fewer meetings are being held in connection with the Churches. A Girls Club and two different "Mothers' Meetings" have been entirely discontinued for the present.

A great number of women of all classes are now engaged on War, or other Special work, and are therefore unable to come together, as they did awhile back.

Nineteen "Talks" have been given this year on the same old subjects—made as new and important as possible. The problems of Infancy are many and varied, at our meetings we try to confine ourself, always, to "PRACTICAL" things, and make them real, and interesting. The simple needs of ordinary every day life such as Personal Cleanliness, need for "Nourishing" food while Nursing. Sweet and pure atmosphere of the home. Methods of keeping milk and other foods in the house. The proper Cleansing, Scalding, and Covering of Milk vessels. The danger of preparing Infants food with unwashed hands. Prevention and destruction of



flies. Suitable Clothing, for Mothers and Infants. Warmth : Complete Covering, for Legs and Arms. Regularity in Feeding—Habits, Sleep &c. Early seeking of Medical advice.

These are a few of the subjects, the importance of which we specially emphasise again and again. Advice has to be reiterated in order to press home the truths, that they may become effective. This takes a long time. But, we hope great things, and are encouraged. The mothers are surely beginning to understand and to realise.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KATHERINE E. WILLIAMS.







